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House.

The first President of the United

States elected from Indiana should have

a hearty welcome when he visits the

Hoosier capital.

STAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF YOUR DECORATING,

but decorate at once—at least

prepare your decorations and make sure

of having them.

THE tragic fate of the Kentucky negro

who died under the elixir-of-life

treatment should warn scientists to go

slow. Perhaps the elixir is too rich for

colored blood.

By studying figures elsewhere presented,

readers of the Journal will be

enabled to form an idea of the "saving"

that will be effected under the operation

of the Democratic caucus school-book law.

FURTHER details of the trial and acquittal

of the negro Yeldell, alias Flemon,

confirm the impression that the

South Carolina authorities deserve much

credit for their efforts to secure a peaceable

enforcement of law and protect the

prisoner from violence.

A LOCAL physician who is experimenting

with the lamb-juice elixir says "it

makes one feel like he does after he has

eaten a good, square meal." Perhaps

the latter will be found the better treat-

ment, and it has the advantage of be-

ing free from any suspicion of quackery.

PEOPLE who pay taxes and buy school-

books will find some interesting figures

elsewhere in this paper, which will give

a tolerably accurate idea of school-book

reform as practiced under Democratic

caucus rule. A study of these figures

will probably convince some people that

a mistake has been made.

THE papers have done their duty in

talking up the corner-stone celebration

and urging people to attend. It is reason-

ably certain there will be a large

crowd present. It remains for citizens

to do their duty in the way of decorat-

ing. It is not right to invite crowds

here and then extend them no welcome.

THE Evening News is exercised in its

mind over the Journal's suggestion that

the contents of the monument corner-

stone might decay in time. The Journal

has no objection to the News editor put-

ting his photograph in that depository if

he wants to, but will bet him a cooky

that five hundred years from now no

one can tell whether it is his portrait or

Sim Coy's.

IS THERE anything significant in the

remark of the Associated Press reporter

of Purvis, Miss., that Judge Terrell,

who is trying slinger Sullivan's case, is

"a splendid specimen of physical man-

hood"? Ordinarily, the physical attri-

butes of a presiding judge are not a

matter of moment to the public; but in

this case it looks as if the possibility of

a personal encounter between that official

and the distinguished accused in

case the latter is not pleased with the

rulings had suggested itself to the writer

of the dispatch. Perhaps Sullivan will

call the jurist out in such an event. It

would then be for the chivalrous be-

lievers in the dueling code to decide

whether it was a point of honor for a

Southern gentleman to accept a chal-

lenge to a fight with the fists the same

as when pistols are the weapons.

DEMOCRATIC papers are making merry

over the action of the Canadian gentle-

men who have established an electrical

plant at Niagara Falls on their side of

the river, and have asked our Treasury

Department if the electricity which they

propose to send to Buffalo will be sub-

ject to duty. The Philadelphia Record

thinks the Canadian impression that the

electricity may be subject to a tax is de-

rived from contemplation of the Ameri-

can protective policy, which, it says,

protects monopolies. The Record is

probably mistaken. The Canadians

doubtless drew their conclusions from

the law passed by the Democratic Legis-

lature of Indiana forbidding the piping of

natural gas from this to adjoining States.

It was reasonable to suppose that if

State monopoly of one natural force ex-

isted under this government the rule

might be applied to another and Cana-

dian electricity be barred out of New

York.

THE appointment of ex-Governor

Warmoth as collector at New Orleans

probably indicates his purpose to engage

again in active politics, and that means

Republican activity in Louisiana. War-

moth is immensely wealthy, and cares

nothing for the emoluments of office,

but he has a taste for politics, and loves

the excitement of a fight. Probably he

would like to make another race for

Governor and take his chances of getting a fair count. He ran for that office two years ago, and was elected, but counted out. He tells how the white Democrats entertained him at their houses on his tour of the State, but told him what his vote would be counted at in their several parishes with startling accuracy, as the official returns afterward showed. "They set the figures before election," he says, "and the judges registered them after the polls closed, regardless of the actual vote."

THE SCHOOL-BOOK LAW.

Advocates of the new school-book law offer two arguments for its enforcement, and only two—first, that the law is compulsory, and second, that the books have been approved and accepted by the State Board of Education.

The law is a law, and in a sense all laws are compulsory. The school-book law is no more so than other laws. The Journal does not advise the violation of law under any circumstances, and has not advised that course in regard to the school-book law. That it is wrong in principle, vicious in practice, and will work great injury to the schools and impose heavy burdens and losses on the people, we have no doubt whatever. Its enforcement will develop these results more speedily than its violation. It is striking proof of the fraudulent character of the whole proceeding and the false pretenses of the law, that what started out as a great measure of reform, claiming to be in response to popular demand and to relieve the people of a great burden, is now insisted on as a compulsory measure. There is no longer any pretense of reform or of legislation in response to popular demand. It is simply a question of forcing a new set of inferior books upon the people, and into the schools, by legal process.

The assertion that the new books have been approved by the State board is untrue, and does them great injustice. The standard of the new books was fixed in the Democratic caucus last winter. It was intentionally a low standard. Not a member of the State board will say, as an educator, over his own signature, that the books named in this law are equal to those now used in the schools. Not one of them would have adopted or approved the new books if they had been left free to act according to their judgment. Not one of them but regrets the necessity of acting as they did. The State board did not select or endorse the new books. They simply decided that they came up to the standard fixed by the Democratic caucus and named in the law. The attempt of the new monopoly to hide behind the State board is on a par with their insistence that the law is compulsory.

THE INFUX OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

John Bull is wise in his day and generation. He does business on business principles and for business results. He loves money and knows how to make it. He is not devoid of patriotism, and takes a healthy interest in politics, but both of these sentiments are subordinated to business. John is pre-eminently a business man.

A remarkable illustration of this is found in the present great rush of English capital to the United States. At the same time the movement is a striking tribute to the benefits of the protective tariff policy in this country.

Nothing has ever been seen like it. There have been great movements of capital from one country to another in time of war or threatened invasion when capital fled to seek a place of safety. There have also been great movements to gold fields, diamond fields, and other similar investments which promised extraordinary returns. But none of these conditions exist in this case. Great Britain is at peace, and free-traders aver she is remarkably prosperous. There is no war impending nor invasion threatened, therefore no reason why British capital should seek a place of safety. The opportunities for ordinary investments at home are as good as usual. The opportunities in the United States are no better than usual. Yet, under these conditions, we see the greatest rush of British capital to the United States recorded in history. What with purchases of breweries, grist-mills, street railways, gas-works and manufacturing plants of different kinds, the aggregate investments have been enormous. It is safe to say that more British capital has been invested in the United States during the last six months than in any previous ten years.

This is John Bull's practical recognition of and tribute to the benefits of protection. He may be honest in advocating free trade for England, but his actions prove that he regards protection as the true policy of the United States. Money talks, and every shilling of the millions of British money invested in this country during the last six months is an argument in favor of a protective tariff. And, mark you, this influx of British capital did not begin till after the election of a Republican President and a practical assurance that the policy of protection would be continued. We are not arguing now that an unlimited influx of British capital is desirable, though within reasonable limits we can see no objection to it. However that may be, the time and manner of its coming indicate its owners' belief that the verdict of the American people in favor of a continuance of the protective tariff policy makes this a good time to invest. The policy that protects American capital and makes American industries prosperous will protect British capital invested in American industries. John Bull may be a free-trader in theory, but in practice he is no fool.

The criticism made in a private letter by Mrs. Canfield, wife of the president of the National Teachers' Association, upon certain Southern peculiarities, and which was injudiciously published by the recipient, is still the subject of aggravated comment down that way. It is left to a Topeka correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, however, to heal the smart. This individual has discovered that Mrs. Canfield is a nobody. That is to say, she is the wife of a distinguished professor, but not one person in a thousand in Kansas had ever heard of her before the appearance of the letter, and she is not "in society," nor has she figured prominently in any way that any one can remember. This settles it. It is only people in society who can wound the Southern soul. The comments of all others roll off these haughty spirits like water off a duck's back.

The gallant reporter of the Atlanta Constitution is gathering up the neglected incidents of the great duel and completing the record with his personal reminiscences and impressions. The future historian will find the contemporaneous accounts of the affair very complete. The reporter says without hesitation that "the bravery shown by both parties in the fight was simply unequalled. They are the two gamest men I ever saw, and in the history of this country, it is safe to say, there will never be another such duel." Probably not. The reporter seems to think that in his first account he did not give quite enough prominence to Captain Jackson, one of the seconds. Although he was on the bills as a second Captain Jackson played a leading part. In fact, he seemed to be on the point of shooting somebody all the time. The reporter says: "When Mr. King started to approach Mr. Williamson during the colloquy Captain Jackson leveled his revolver and cried, 'Hold your position; if you approach him I shall kill you.'"

Captain Jackson deemed it his duty to kill Mr. King because he thought the latter had no right to approach Mr. Williamson, one of the principals, during the truce and parley. Mr. King yielded the point and was not killed. Again the reporter says: "Just after the first exchange of shots Col. John Seay, of Rome, rushed up almost between the two principals and excitedly cried: 'Gentlemen, as a citizen of Georgia and Alabama I demand that this stop.' 'If you don't move aside,' cried Captain Jackson, leveling his pistol at Colonel Seay, 'I shall shoot you.' 'Well, shoot,' cried Colonel Seay. 'One would think that when Colonel Seay as a citizen of Georgia and Alabama,' demanded that the duel stop it should stop; but it did not. Duke Capt. Jackson that way, and probably he would have slain the gallant citizen of two States then and there if both of the latter had not been forcibly removed from the ground. Captain Jackson has explained since the duel that he acted entirely in the interest of peace."

HON. W. L. SCOTT, Pennsylvania coal baron and millipaire, and member of the Democratic national executive committee, is also president of the company which owns the Illinois coal mines where a strike has been in progress for some time. Congressman Lawler, of Chicago, telegraphed him urging a compromise, and following is Scott's reply: "Am I to understand that the miners at Spring Valley have requested you and the Chicago relief committee to take up the question of the price of mining to be paid there? If they have done so then I can see no objection to my considering the subject with you and the committee, not, however, in the way of arbitration. We are as desirous that the men should resume work as your committee can possibly be, and we have always been and are now willing to pay a rate of mining that is an equivalent to the rates paid by operators in other sections of the State with whose coal we have to compete in the markets of the Northwest, but you can readily understand that we cannot successfully operate our mines and pay our men from 30 to 100 percent more for mining at Spring Valley than we paid elsewhere in the State, and find a market for our coal."

WHAT'S the use of having a life elixir administered by a painful surgical operation after you have become decrepit, when you can last forever and always be young by the simple plan of living on turnips and other innocuous vegetables? The Rosedale, Ind., genius has some ideas as brilliant and sensible as those of Brown-Sequard, but such is the contrariness of human nature that people will continue to indulge in high, if not riotous living, even though their gardens be full of rejuvenating roots.

LATE in June last a telegram was printed in the newspapers, stating that the Surgeon-general of the army was prepared to furnish free to deaf pensioners the sound discs invented by Mr. Wales. On reading the item, Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Association of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, wrote for information and received the subjoined response:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1899.
Mr. Wallace Foster, No. 1090 North Tennessee Street, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Sir—I am directed by the Surgeon-general to acknowledge receipt of your communication of recent date. Wales' sound discs are of use only when there is a perforation of the drum of the ear, and probably not one in a thousand cases of deafness in pensioners (i. e. of deafness) would be benefited by them. No benefit has been derived from the discs in any one case in which they have been furnished from this office, and to even attempt to make a list of all cases of knowledge of their mode of action and of the conditions existing in the ears of men who have been deaf for a quarter of a century would be not only useless, but inadvisable as tending to suggest a hope of hearing which would end in disappointment. Unfortunately, however, an item was published in the press dispatches stating that arrangements had been made by the Surgeon-general to furnish sound discs to deaf pensioners. No such arrangement has been made, for as already stated, these discs are of no value in the cases of deafness which are the cases of deafness. The newspaper publication was apparently in the interest of H. A. Wales, and not of the pensioners, and it is with sympathy with those who are thus afflicted, that I wish to publish the following statement, which I have caused to be published. Respectfully,
C. L. SMART,
Major and Surgeon United States Army.

The National Conservatory of Music, projected some years ago by the founders of the ill-fated American Opera Company, has at last become a fixed fact, having opened up in New York city. Mrs. Jeanette Thurber, who was the organizer of the opera company, and is a genuine musical enthusiast, is one of the chief movers in this enterprise, and, according to the indications, is likely to make it a success. The object of the conservatory is the advancement of music in the United States, through the development of American talent, and to this end the best musical education possible is to be placed within the reach of all. The institution is open to students of every race, creed and color, upon the single condition that the candidates shall show special aptitude for the art in which they desire instruction. The successful applicants will enjoy the tuition of the best teachers that can be engaged during a course lasting from three to five years, and, after graduation, will be afforded opportunities of making known their accomplishments and securing engagements. The annual fee charged is small, and in certain cases tuition is given free, such pupils, however, being bound to contribute a small per cent. of their first five years' earnings to the support of the conservatory. The enterprise promises well, and seems likely to meet a general want. The fact that it is founded and maintained by a number of wealthy patrons, among whom are August Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jesse Seligman and Andrew Carnegie, is proof that it is not a speculative venture without proper financial backing. If the plans are thoroughly carried out it will undoubtedly accomplish the purpose of furthering the cause of music in America by affording opportunities for an education that has heretofore been obtainable only in Europe. The failure of the American Opera Company was due largely to the fact that it was prematurely organized. It should come last instead of first, and should be an outgrowth of the school. Five years later such a company may be a success.

ABOUT THIS time of year look in the papers for stories about noble young women who, with their own hands, have cultivated large farms and have each done the work of four hired men. The stories are there, and, with their accompanying notes of admiration, are usually written by young men who never did a day's manual labor in their lives.

If the able Louisville hotel clerks were in the habit of reading the newspapers they would have known all about the swindler Holmes, alias Porter, and would have more money in their pockets at this writing. Before they go away from home kind friends should warn them against the bunco tricks that are played on the unsophisticated.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. HERBERT WARD (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps) has established a Fishermen's reading-room at Gloucester, Mass., and several coffee-rooms, and is accordingly regarded there with much grateful attention. The death is recorded of the eminent agriculturist, Count Charles de Bouille, Senator of the Empire, and devoted to the South down about 1870, and devoted the best energies of his long life to the promotion of farmers' interests.

THE Rev. Frank Peterson, the representative of the American Swedish Baptist Church at the late International Sunday-school Convention in London, reports that there are 33,000 Swedish scholars in the Sunday-schools of the world.

Mrs. GATES, one of the many daughters of Brigham Young, has published a long and interesting defense of the Mormon religion. According to her they are pure, holy and even romantic, and all outside attacks are simply the result of prejudice and envy.

MALLOCK, the author of "Is Life Worth Living," is described as having deep-set eyes, rather small and almost weird in their alterations of fire and dullness. His face is distinguished by lines of unhappy thoughtfulness, and is of that peculiar pallor which is sometimes born of illness, and sometimes of mental misery.

DR. SCOTT, the President's father-in-law, was born in 1800, and graduated from and became a professor in Washington (Pa.) College, in 1822. A visitor to Deer Park, a few days ago, who conversed with him, says: "He is a remarkable old man; quite active, a little stooped, and memory failing a little. He converses vigorously, and is jolly."

Forty of the oldest inhabitants of Bridgeport, Conn., whose ages varied from seventy-three to eighty-nine years, led the van of citizens who tendered a grand reception to showman Barnum on Saturday. The occasion was the tender of the freedom of the city to him prior to his departure for Europe with his "greatest show on earth."

GEN. ALBERT PIKE, the head of all the Masonic orders and rites in this country, is in his eightieth year. He was born in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard, went West in 1831, served in the Mexican war, and was a confederate brigadier in command of the Cherokee Indians. He is an old newspaper man, but has been practicing law in Washington for many years.

MRS. MACKAY, the wife of the "Bonanza King" of California, is the owner of the superb robe presented to the Empress Eugenie by the municipality of Paris in the time of the second empire. The robe is of lace, entirely covered with flowers. It was made at Chantilly, and took five of the city's best tailors and fabricators fourteen years to make it, at a cost of 100,000 francs.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church, is a plain-looking man, and his head seems top-heavy for his slender figure. His forehead is high and dome-like, and his nose, such as it is, is a little hooked.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was much congratulated by ministerialists on his brilliant and effective speech in the Commons on the royal grants. "Splendid speech; better than Gladstone's," said one; to whom Lord Randolph, with a glance of anger and disgust, replied: "That's absurd!" and turned on his heel. Mr. Gladstone has no more sincere and judicious admirer than the dashing young statesman who has so often dashed the gauntlet of political defiance in his face.

SPEAKING of the author of "Robert Elsmere," a correspondent says: "In private conversation Mrs. Ward can be either gay and humorous—and richly so—or impressive and refreshing. Her power of conversation extends over many topics. She has essentially an aesthetic rather than a philosophic or scientific mode of looking at everything, and, I fancy, would be liable to apply standards of taste where more syllogistic logicians would insist upon the use of the microscope."

WARD IS PUNNET, brilliant and witty."

FLOWERY summer, golden summer, summer of our Northern clime;
Spring may be a joyous season, but you beat it every time.

Season of delightful evenings, charming mornings, sultry noons,
Purplish dawnings, crimson sunsets, placid starlight, tender moons.

Flowery summer, golden summer, summer of our Northern clime,
Life is sweet and worth the living when we see you in your prime.

YET, in opinions, look not always back;
Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track;
Leave what you've done for what you have to do;
Don't be "consistent," but be simply you.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

SO LONG as Mormonism sanctions polygamy, either the Mormons should not exert the suffrage or Utah should not be other than a Territory.—Boston Advertiser.

IT is one of the great distinctions of the American system that every competent man among us sooner or later makes himself heard in public affairs.—Boston Herald.

AMERICANS find it hard enough to pay the obsequious deference to officers which is required of privates, without being forced to do so among us sooner or later makes himself heard in public affairs.—Boston Herald.

IT would be well if the people could put a cross in the optimistic faith in their own superhuman wisdom, and comprehend that they do in fact vote for men who are not fit to make laws, and who make laws that are not fit to be obeyed.—less blame the executive because, with bad laws, he cannot give the country good government.—New York Tribune.

THE retaining of party opponents in office as a means of party friendship is a sound policy as a general thing, except in the few peculiar cases where it may be advantageous to the public service. Neither is it proper to reward those whose indifference toward public concerns discourages and disheartens others from efforts in behalf of their party.—New York Sun.

NOW that the originators of the strike want to return to work, and do not dare to

do so for fear of violence from the rum-crazed Hungarians, they can appreciate the situation of the men who were willing to work when the strike was begun, and who they themselves helped to drive away. They are simply getting a dose of their own medicine from their own allies.—Philadelphia North American.

THEY (the Pilgrims) were not always as right as they imagined, but their faith and integrity saved them and the new world. It is indeed, as an ill day for this Republic when the faith of the fathers is cast aside as dangerous fancies, while their swords are preserved as precious relics. If a deity is not measured by its merits, Sullivan himself should have a monument.—Springfield Republican.

IT is by means of such episodes (the Atlanta elixir-burning) that we get assurance of the steady march of civilization in the South, and are enabled to understand what is meant by the frequent declarations of the newspapers down there that the animosities of the war have been forever buried, and that the best friends of the colored race are the white Democrats who were once slave-holders.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IF any Southern woman objects to sitting in the same room in a federal building with a colored man she should be shown the door in short order. No Democrat, male or female, is compelled to hold office under a Republican administration, and no Democrat who makes the insulting objection to the presence of a respectable colored employee in the same wing-room as his own is compelled to hold office under a place under any administration.—Iowa State Register.

VISITORS TO THE GAS FIELDS.

Pennsylvanians Who Have Been Looking at Indiana's Resources.

Last evening the Journal reporter found at the New Denison four gentlemen from Pennsylvania—E. S. Shimer, of Allentown; J. K. Hower, of Cherryville, and A. H. Cressman and C. Geisinger, of Bath. Mr. Shimer is an ex-Mayor of Allentown, and a bright and ready man of business. "We are the remnant of thirty-eight excursionists from my State," he said; "capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, who came out to Muncie to look at the natural-gas advantages offered by that city. We came from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Manch Chunk, and arrived in Muncie on Sunday morning. We were taken about that beautiful and hospitable little city, which we understand has more than doubled its population in two years, and were shown her new and thriving enterprises. On Monday night they turned loose a gusher for us, and the display of gas, as you know, was wonderful. The other members of our party are scattered over the natural-gas district of your State, but we four came on our way to Chicago. We can't see through Anderson, and, though we did not stop, we heard much of that place and its rapid and remarkable improvement. There is quite a rivalry as to whether or not it has the better location in the gas field. The Muncie people certainly know how to boom their town, and they are running in excursions that will do them good. We have had a great time here, being driven about the city and banqueting in quite a royal way. The object of our trip was to look about for investments."

When, if any, investments have been decided upon by your party?" he was asked. "We, Pennsylvanians, Dutchmen," said Mr. Shimer, "are rather slow. We will go home and deliberate over the matter with great care. We have not given any one special encouragement. We were solicited to come to Muncie, and we came. The trip will probably result in some Pennsylvania capital being put into Indiana. This is the second party that has come to your State from the Lehigh valley, the other one coming three weeks ago, and the party being about twenty-five in number. While we have been in your city Mr. Robert Martindale has shown us about, driving us through your beautiful streets, and also showing us the manufacturing parts of the city. We are very favorably impressed with Indianapolis and its industries."

A Glass Manufacturer Probable.